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ABSTRACT

This document presents census data -- by State and by geographic region -- on population trends and enrollment projections. The figures show relative population change as described by the proportional distribution of various age groups and the percentage gains for each age group. These data, as well as the changes in population, are taken from the 1960 and the 1970 censuses. Although the paper concentrates on the school-age population, it also points up a tendency toward greater enrollments in both preschool and adult education programs. (RA)

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SCHOOL POPULATION AND SOME RELATED TRENDS

Talk by Albert R. Munse*

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U. S. Office of Education
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I have been asked to discuss trends in the school population, focusing on population trends--number and geographic distribution; principal consideration--the younger age groups and implications for planning educational programs, especially programs of continuing education. As I see it, this is as broad an assignment as anyone could want.

But there are limitations you should be aware of--source information is limited. State and Regional data on trends in the school-age population--census-type information--make their appearance on a decennial basis. Because of this limitation I have selected 1960 and 1970 as the population reference points to identify State and Regional population trends. It is my purpose to use these data to exhibit population changes as they relate to the school age population in the individual States. The Bureau of the Census is, of course, the data source.

These census figures reveal relative population change as described by the proportional distribution of various age groups and the percentage gains in population for these age groups. Hopefully, these measures will allow us to share the feeling of population change for the Nation and the shades of difference as they relate to the separate States.

Elementary-secondary education populations will be considered in relation to National totals and trends, not State detail. This is essential because our best projection information is for National estimates. Similarly, National estimates will be used to describe trends in higher education and continuing education. However, I shall introduce some State population and higher education enrollment information that point to some significant higher education questions.

As a final note permit me to do a little advertising for the Office of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics. The projection of educational statistics is a high-priority concern in our office and is the subject of an annual publication, "Projections of Educational Statistics." If your interest is education projections, I recommend this publication.

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*Opinions expressed in this presentation are personal and not intended to indicate agency policy.

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Furthermore, the National Center for Educational Statistics publishes, annually, a "Digest of Educational Statistics." These two publications provide our best information regarding educational statistics--past, present, and future.

Finally, as a data source, be aware of "Projections of School and College Enrollment, 1971-2000," a U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication (Series P-25, No. 473, January 1972).

Population Changes - General

I am sure that you have been reading about the increasing proportion of older persons in the Nation's population. This is no fiction. However, if a simple 10-year comparison is made of the proportion of total population under 20 years of age, then there is really only a slight difference between the 1960 and 1970 census figures--about a half percentage point.

Actually, 29 States recorded a 1 to 4 percent decrease in the proportion of the population under 20 years of age. The largest of these decreases involve North Dakota, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, and Hawaii. All the States in the Southeast region had a 2 or more percent decrease in the proportion of the population under 20 years of age, with the overall region decrease amounting to 3 percent. It would appear that the younger families in the Southeast region have been leaving at an above-average rate.

In contrast, a percentage gain is reported in the Northeast region's population represented by the younger set, but only by one percent--a rate equalled by 6 of the 11 States in the region, exclusive of the District of Columbia. These six States, plus four other States that also had increases are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Nevada.

The Great Lakes and Plains region shows about an equal number of gainers and losers among the States but most of the States show less than a one percent change. The West and Southwest region is between these extremes but shows the greatest variation extending from a 1 percent gain for the young people in Nevada to a 4 percent loss in Hawaii for this same age group. (Source for these data is the General Population Characteristics, 1970 (and 1960) Census of Population (PC (1) B).

Having thus noted some major population conditions, let us look more specifically at the population of the States, and the percent change in population, by age group, from 1960 to 1970. Here we see some fascinating variations. Nevada, for example, had a 10-year increase of 33 percent in the under-5 population while the same age group in South Dakota decreased 35 percent. Incidentally Nevada is the only State with a population increase for this age group.

Some appreciation for the differences among the States in their population change is obtainable from a comparison of extremes. In their respective regions, Maine, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming stand

out for their population decreases (or meager increases); Maryland, Michigan, Florida, and Nevada, for their increases. However, the pattern changes with respect to the age groups: States with the largest population losses for the under-5 group, for the regions, were Pennsylvania, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana; States with the largest loss (or smallest gain) for the 20 and over group, for each region, were Main, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. For the largest gainers (or smallest losses) for the under-5 group New Hampshire, Indiana, Florida, and Nevada each stand out in their respective regions while the largest gainers for the 20 and over population, in their respective regions, were Maryland, Michigan, Florida, and Nevada. The Southeast region is unique in the fact that the extremes involve only two States--West Virginia consistently on the low side and Florida on the high side. Nevada shows the largest gain in each age group, in the West and Southwest region and in the Nation.

Hopefully, this brief analysis of State data will give you some appreciation of State differences. Obviously lacking is local detail. For this particular ingredient, and the insight local population changes provide in understanding State changes, I can provide no assistance. Your own knowledge of State and local changes is a far better source of information than I can offer.

With this excuse for not providing greater local and State detail, let me turn my attention to some observable national trends that influence educational planning and study at the National level and which, I suspect, have caught your attention. It just may be that some of the items of information presented here for the Nation will suggest some similar informational developments for State or community studies and service.

Elementary-Secondary Population Trends

The count of persons 6-17 years of age reached a peak in the fall of 1970, and is now riding a downhill slope that will bottom about 1979-80. Based on current population projections, our expectation following this decline is for a long period of increase in the school age population. (These numbers are based on present population data with numbers appropriately added through 1981, based on Bureau of the Census estimates, series "D".)

We estimate that this population low will have maximum effect on elementary school enrollment in about 1978 and reach the high schools in about 1981. Unless there is some unforeseeable change in elementary-secondary school enrollment practices and school retention rates, these population data provide a reasonably solid base for predicting elementary and secondary school enrollments (grades 1-12) through this decade. Indeed, with allowances for enrollment of some younger children, the Office of Education has already made such estimates. These numbers, through fall 1971, closely parallel the population trends mentioned above.

Some confidence in this enrollment projection may be gained by noting that estimated retention rates, based on the number of students that graduate from high school per 1,000 students in the 5th grade 7 years earlier,

reached 752 for 1970--only 3 greater than the retention rate for 1968, suggesting a relatively slow rate of gain for the current period. Hopefully, drop-out prevention and the enrollment of former drop-outs will prove increasingly successful and produce higher retention rates in the coming years, but the numerical impact will probably be gradual and the growth rate less impressive than it has been in the past.

Of course, this assumes that school enrollment, promotion, and graduation practices as we have known them, will continue in effect.

Not so predictable is the new and exciting effort to enroll younger children at the preprimary level--persons 3 to 5 years of age. Estimated enrollments at this level (public and nonpublic) show phenominal gains from 1964 through 1970, rising from 4 to 13 percent for 3 year olds; from 15 percent to 28 percent for 4 year olds, and from 58 to 69 percent for 5 year olds. Enrollment of 5 year old children--kindergarten enrollment--is fast approaching full acceptance. Anticipated kindergarten gains are included in the elementary-secondary school enrollment estimates which have been projected to Fall 1980.

Overall, preprimary enrollment of 3-5 year olds has increased steadily from an estimated 26 percent of the population in this age group in 1964 to 37 percent in 1970. Metropolitan areas enroll a higher percentage of this younger age group than nonmetropolitan areas and there appears to be a slightly lower enrollment percentage for metropolitan central than in other metropolitan areas.

It is too early in the history of preprimary enrollment to project a future enrollment--the rise and fall in this kind of enrollment in the immediate future are tied directly to Federal and local funding out of dollars that are increasingly difficult to find. However, my personal inclination is to anticipate an unavoidable growth in preprimary enrollment, as we emphasize early childhood development. It seems to me that this kind of effort is in the public interest--a counter-force to avoidable low achievement and an eventual need for remedial services that often come too late.

Higher Education

Closer to home for your particular interest may be the college front. Some insight is provided in the population figures for the persons 18-21 years of age. These data show what you have been knowing right along--the college age population has been in a steady climb--and point to the fact that this pattern of increase will remain until late in this decade (1978) after which there is a period of population decline that will extend to about 1986. Increase will follow.

Actual and anticipated enrollment in institutions of higher education, assuming a continuation of recent enrollment trends, reveal the enrollment pressure that has alarmed and may continue to alarm college planners. In the period from Fall 1960 to Fall 1970, the enrollment of all students in institutions of higher education (full-time and part-time, graduate and undergraduate, degree and nondegree credit) has actually increased by 125%.

Related to the 18-21 age group, this enrollment has increased from 39 percent to 59 percent. Of course, many persons beyond 21 years of age are included in this comparison. Projecting the same annual rate of increase in enrollment for the period 1970-80 that we have just witnessed, the colleges of this country can be expected to enroll, in 1980, a total number of persons approximating nearly 80 percent of the population in the 18-21 age group. Undergraduate degree-credit enrollment, for this same period increased from 33 percent to 48 percent of the number of persons 18-21 and, assuming a similar gain in percentage points to 1980, is expected to rise to over 60 percent of the number in this age group.

Enrollment growth is expected to differ, depending on type of institution. Over the Nation, 1970 enrollment in public institutions of higher education was 180 percent larger than the 1960 enrollment of 2.3 million and is expected to rise about 70 percent over the 1970 level by 1980, reaching over 10 million. In contrast, nonpublic colleges and universities enrolled 42 percent more students in 1970 than the 1.5 million they enrolled in 1960 and, are expected to increase enrollments by less than 10 percent in the 1970-80 decade. Enrollment in 2-year institutions, mostly public, shows the most impressive gain--rising from less than 451 thousand in 1960 to over 1.6 million in 1970--a 261 percent growth. We expect that the 2-year institutions will soon enroll as many students as the nonpublic colleges and universities, and by 1980 reach the 3 million level--more than 25 percent over the anticipated nonpublic enrollment in higher education.

The source for these enrollment projections is "Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81, 1971 Edition" an annual publication of the National Center for Educational Statistics. The purpose of this publication is to summarize educational information for the Nation over recent years and, based on this information, project the measured characteristic into the near future. The keystone of these projections is the past--past enrollment, in the present discussion. Projected figures are mathematically derived. For those of you interested in statistical procedure, please see this publication. If, after examining the "Projections" publication, you still have some unanswered procedural questions, write to us, National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, and we will try to help you.

Returning to a consideration of higher education enrollments, a slightly different analysis of service (enrollment) and need may be derived by comparing population and enrollment statistics in the States. Data for this analysis are the estimated 14-17 population, July 1, 1967 and college undergraduate enrollment, by place of student's residence, Fall 1968. Obviously, although the best information of this kind that I could identify, there are weaknesses in this comparison. Yet, the standard procedure and the relationship between the 14-17 age group and the 18-21 age group support the value of such a comparison. Furthermore, these population and enrollment numbers are available--a rather important consideration. The enrollment data are from the Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics publication, "Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968 Analytic Report." The State population estimates are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates P-25, Number 470, and unpublished estimates.

Based on these data, it is possible to get a fix on proportional impact of undergraduate college enrollment in the States, geographic regions, and the Nation. These data indicate that young college-age students in the Southeast region are far less inclined to attend college than persons of similar age living in the other three regions; young people in the West and Southwest region are more inclined to go to college. For the individual States, California is highest in the proportion of young people that go to college and South Carolina is the lowest.

The percent that undergraduate resident enrollment in the States is of State, age 14-17 population, reaches a high of 53 in California and a low of 19 in South Carolina--a most impressive difference.

But, let's assume that each State is similar in educable talent. It then becomes interesting to examine college enrollment as it might be if it reached the California participation level for higher education enrollment, or maybe a little higher so that California can reach for increased participation. For this exercise, let me set a participation rate at 55 percent.

What does this mean for the Nation? A goal to reach 2.4 million additional students in the college undergraduate programs (an increase of more than 40 percent in undergraduate enrollment). For the States, this suggests enrollment increases ranging from 200 percent in South Carolina to less than 5 percent in California.

What about the adequacy of college facilities? Well, if each State provides sufficient instructional space to accommodate undergraduate students at this 55 percent level, and present adequacy is measured by number of the undergraduate students enrollment in the State, Fall 1968, (public and non-public institutions) then we see a problem. Alaska is found needing better than 3.5 times the space now available; South Carolina could use almost 3 times available space; Georgia, New Jersey, and Virginia can each afford to double their instructional space for these students, and the remaining States, except Utah, range in needed additional instructional space from 4 to 97 percent. Only D.C. and Utah have surplus space.

These numbers are not a recommendation or a prediction. Rather, they are an attempt to introduce the concept that higher education enrollment can, and sometimes does, include a highly diverse population. If the participating population and opportunities for higher education are similar to those in California, then a lot of us will have to change our concepts regarding these schools and the population we aim to service. And finally, if higher education cost per student exceeds charges to each out-of-State student, how long can the States continue to accept large numbers of students from other States and not obtain similar out-of-State services for similar numbers of students from their own State?

Adult Education

Discussion has appropriately centered on enrollment in educational institutions--this is where the action takes place for organized educational programs serving the younger population. However, the post-secondary

education age group is viewed by many educators as an educational frontier with new experiences and satisfactions for the adult population. (Excludes full-time students.)

Part of this group is, of course, persons enrolled or needing to be enrolled in training and retraining programs for unskilled, unemployed and under-employed persons. But it is likely that the largest segment of the adult population that represents the most significant demand for future training and education is the school-acclimated population--those persons that are better acquainted with the schools and respect the schools as a vehicle for increasing personal skills and life enrichment.

Specifically, median school years completed by the adult population in this country now measures an estimated 12.2 years for persons 25 years old and older, and a continued rise is expected. More and more, the adult population is learning to read, study, and learn. Built on this capacity, it seems to me that the talent and appetite for learning has been rising and, with gains in financial independence among the senior citizen, is destined to continue upward.

A recent National Center for Educational Statistics study (Participation in Adult Education, Initial Report 1969) describes current adult education enrollment. About 11 percent of the eligible population (excludes students enrolled full-time) was involved in adult education between May 1968 and May 1969 with more than half this enrollment in the under 35 age group. An estimated 18 percent of the "eligible" under-35 age group is included in the adult education enrollment compared with slightly less than 8 percent of the over-35 age group. The older age groups appear less inclined to enroll but, I think this participation is destined to grow.

Noteworthy is the instructional source for adult education as related to various age groups. As expected, institutional education (programs offered by public or private schools, colleges or universities) is most frequently utilized by the younger age groups with job training enrollment proportionately similar for the 17-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64 age groups.

Public and private schools (other than college or university, part-time) are an important instructional source for persons 65 and over, but community-organized activities reach the largest number in this group. The "tutor or private instructor" source is another significant instructional source for the 65 and over age groups.

Conclusion - The shape of things to come?

Previous discussion has centered on trends in the school-age population. Certain liberties were taken to slice this population into convenient and practical age groups as they relate to the educational institutions in this day and time. But what about tomorrow? What about the destiny of our schools? What are they to become? What are some of the shaping forces now evident?

Assuming you view your responsibility as a presenter of visions, helping smooth the way for desirable change, then the array of education and population statistics we have examined may have given you some new insight into major educational problems and issues that require recognition: And don't forget, dollars are involved. Exclusive of allowance for population increases for the separate age-groups, preprimary education has advanced to the point that kindergarten is approaching universal acceptance and the enrollment of 3 and 4 year olds has received increased recognition as a principal solution to the avoidance of educational deprivation--and some voices are heard asking for programs for still-younger children.

Then, we have the vision of raised aspiration levels that have continued to increase the demand for higher education and its promise of increased earnings.

Finally, we examined the adult population, noting the growth in median school years completed and the probable impact of educational experience as a factor in the decision to seek instructional services for occupational and personal satisfaction.

This is, of course, only part of today's fascinating change and development. Related but not measured are other factors of educational impact. For example, we hear about classrooms or schools without walls, closed-circuit television, and individually-prescribed instructions. We also hear about 3-year college. It is too early to guess at the success or impact of these factors on the educational establishment, but they will be discussed and they will have an impact.

And last but not least, is the subtle impact of educational renewal aimed at bringing maximum exposure and application of promising new educational research and of education accountability which offers a new challenge in recording and reporting measures of education input and output.

And what about recent court decisions? I cannot predict the extent of influence these forces will have, but they are vital influences today and, I think, will significantly affect educational institutions of tomorrow and the persons these institutions will serve.

Regional and State population, by age group, and percent increase: 1960, 1970

(Amounts in thousands)

Region and State	Age group					
	Total			Under 5		
	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970
United States	179,322	203,216	+13	20,286	17,089	-16
North Atlantic	48,988	54,272	+11	5,156	4,443	-14
Connecticut	2,535	3,032	+20	278	253	-9
Delaware	446	548	+23	55	48	-12
Maine	969	992	+ 2	109	85	-22
Maryland	3,101	3,922	+26	367	344	-6
Massachusetts	5,149	5,689	+10	548	470	-14
New Hampshire	607	738	+22	66	65	-1
New Jersey	6,067	7,168	+18	642	589	-8
New York	16,782	18,241	+ 9	1,691	1,487	-12
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,794	+ 4	1,188	926	-22
Rhode Island	859	947	+10	90	76	-15
Vermont	390	444	+14	44	40	-10
District of Columbia	764	757	-1	78	60	-24
Great Lakes and Plains	51,619	56,572	+10	6,009	4,836	-20
Illinois	10,081	11,114	+10	1,130	937	-17
Indiana	4,662	5,194	+11	543	456	-16
Iowa	2,758	2,824	+ 2	307	233	-24
Kansas	2,179	2,247	+ 3	246	175	-29
Michigan	7,823	8,875	+13	969	804	-17
Minnesota	3,414	3,805	+11	416	332	-20
Missouri	4,320	4,677	+ 8	466	371	-20
Nebraska	1,411	1,483	+ 5	160	120	-25
North Dakota	632	618	-2	80	51	-36
Ohio	9,706	10,652	+10	1,139	921	-19
South Dakota	681	665	-2	83	54	-35
Wisconsin	3,952	4,418	+12	470	382	-19
Southeast	38,754	43,813	+13	4,509	3,739	-17
Alabama	3,267	3,444	+5	390	301	-23
Arkansas	1,786	1,924	+ 8	194	158	-19
Florida	4,952	6,789	+37	541	501	-7
Georgia	3,943	4,590	+16	472	422	-11
Kentucky	3,038	3,219	+ 6	342	271	-21
Louisiana	3,257	3,641	+12	423	348	-18
Mississippi	2,178	2,217	+ 2	278	210	-25
North Carolina	4,556	5,082	+12	526	437	-17
South Carolina	2,383	2,591	+ 9	295	236	-20
Tennessee	3,567	3,924	+10	394	325	-18
Virginia	3,967	4,648	+17	458	392	-14
West Virginia	1,860	1,744	-6	196	138	-30
West and Southwest	39,961	48,559	+22	4,612	4,071	-12
Alaska	226	300	+33	34	32	-6
Arizona	1,302	1,771	+36	167	159	-5
California	15,717	19,953	+27	1,746	1,643	-6
Colorado	1,754	2,207	+26	209	186	-11
Hawaii	633	769	+21	81	71	-12
Idaho	667	713	+ 7	82	64	-22
Montana	675	694	+ 3	83	57	-31
Nevada	285	489	+72	33	44	+33
New Mexico	951	1,016	+ 7	136	97	-29
Oklahoma	2,328	2,559	+10	243	197	-19
Oregon	1,769	2,091	+18	185	164	-12
Texas	9,580	11,197	+17	1,130	937	-17
Utah	891	1,059	+19	126	112	-11
Washington	2,853	3,409	+19	316	280	-11
Wyoming	330	332	+ 1	41	28	-30

Regional and State population, by age group, and percent increase: 1960, 1970

(Amounts in thousands)

Region and State	Age group					
	5-9			10-14		
	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970
United States------	18,530	19,910	+7	16,705	20,742	+24
North Atlantic----------	4,584	5,125	+12	4,246	5,293	+25
Connecticut----------	248	296	+19	221	304	+38
Delaware----------	48	58	+20	40	59	+47
Maine----------	99	99	-	93	102	+9
Maryland----------	332	404	+22	294	410	+39
Massachusetts---------	488	542	+11	444	555	+25
New Hampshire---------	60	75	+25	56	74	+31
New Jersey----------	582	693	+19	524	710	+36
New York----------	1,531	1,679	+10	1,405	1,712	+22
Pennsylvania----------	1,012	1,083	+2	1,005	1,169	+16
Rhode Island----------	80	86	+7	74	88	+20
Vermont----------	41	46	+13	38	46	+20
District of Columbia--	63	64	+1	52	64	+23
Great Lakes and Plains--	5,465	5,697	+4	4,746	5,965	+26
Illinois----------	1,003	1,099	+10	868	1,135	+31
Indiana----------	499	529	+6	439	546	+24
Iowa----------	292	280	-4	259	293	+13
Kansas----------	228	213	-7	198	227	+15
Michigan----------	879	924	+5	744	979	+32
Minnesota----------	381	403	+6	325	415	+28
Missouri----------	422	449	+6	377	471	+25
Nebraska----------	147	147	-	128	153	+19
North Dakota----------	74	64	-13	65	70	+9
Ohio----------	1,034	1,059	+2	905	1,127	+25
South Dakota----------	78	69	-12	67	75	+10
Wisconsin----------	428	461	+8	371	474	+28
Southeast----------	4,254	4,318	+2	3,980	4,539	+14
Alabama----------	368	347	-6	350	372	+6
Arkansas----------	188	187	-1	187	196	+5
Florida----------	491	606	+24	435	643	+48
Georgia----------	440	470	+7	412	481	+7
Kentucky----------	326	317	-3	312	333	+7
Louisiana----------	388	397	+2	337	411	+22
Mississippi----------	260	238	-9	242	252	+4
North Carolina--------	508	495	-3	487	521	+7
South Carolina--------	286	269	-6	269	283	+5
Tennessee----------	376	376	-	359	396	+10
Virginia----------	423	457	+8	388	474	+22
West Virginia---------	200	159	-21	202	177	-13
West and Southwest------	4,227	4,770	+13	3,733	4,945	+32
Alaska----------	27	37	+38	20	34	+75
Arizona----------	151	186	+23	134	193	+44
California----------	1,600	1,918	+20	1,418	1,964	+38
Colorado----------	193	224	+16	167	234	+40
Hawaii----------	73	80	+10	64	80	+25
Idaho----------	79	73	-7	71	79	+13
Montana----------	77	72	-6	67	79	+17
Nevada----------	29	51	+76	25	50	+95
New Mexico----------	121	119	-2	103	123	+19
Oklahoma----------	234	238	+1	220	253	+15
Oregon----------	188	194	+3	172	211	+23
Texas----------	1,003	1,099	+10	868	1,135	+31
Utah----------	113	117	+3	95	124	+31
Washington----------	301	328	+9	276	349	+27
Wyoming----------	38	34	-11	33	37	+11

Regional and State population, by age group, and percent increase: 1960, 1970

(Amounts in thousands)

Region and State	Age group					
	15-19			20 and over		
	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970	1960	1970	Percent increase 1960 to 1970
United States-------	13,159	18,987	+44	110,642	126,488	+14
North Atlantic-----------	3,341	4,792	+43	31,661	34,619	+9
Connecticut----------	170	264	+55	1,618	1,915	+18
Delaware----------	30	51	+70	273	332	+22
Maine----------	75	93	+24	593	613	+3
Maryland----------	226	356	+58	1,882	2,408	+28
Massachusetts----------	362	515	+42	3,307	3,607	+9
New Hampshire----------	44	67	+52	381	457	+20
New Jersey----------	396	612	+54	3,923	4,564	+16
New York----------	1,094	1,563	+43	11,061	11,800	+7
Pennsylvania----------	800	1,075	+34	7,314	7,541	+3
Rhode Island----------	63	86	+36	552	611	+11
Vermont----------	32	44	+40	235	268	+14
District of Columbia---	49	66	+33	522	503	-4
Great Lakes and Plains---	3,679	5,402	+47	31,720	34,672	+9
Illinois----------	687	1,011	+47	6,393	6,932	+8
Indiana----------	345	502	+45	2,836	3,161	+11
Iowa----------	203	273	+35	1,697	1,745	+3
Kansas----------	157	217	+38	1,350	1,415	+5
Michigan----------	564	873	+55	4,667	5,295	+13
Minnesota----------	251	373	+49	2,041	2,282	+12
Missouri----------	308	430	+39	2,747	2,956	+8
Nebraska----------	100	143	+43	876	920	+5
North Dakota----------	52	65	+25	361	368	+2
Ohio----------	676	1,012	+50	5,952	6,533	+10
South Dakota----------	52	70	+34	401	397	-1
Wisconsin----------	284	433	+53	2,399	2,668	+11
Southeast----------	3,226	4,264	+32	22,785	26,953	+18
Alabama----------	279	342	+22	1,880	2,082	+11
Arkansas----------	151	182	+21	1,066	1,201	+13
Florida----------	337	577	+71	3,148	4,462	+42
Georgia----------	332	443	+34	2,287	2,774	+21
Kentucky----------	254	319	+26	1,804	1,979	+10
Louisiana----------	262	376	+44	1,847	2,109	+14
Mississippi----------	197	233	+18	1,201	1,284	+ 7
North Carolina---------	408	520	+27	2,627	3,109	+18
South Carolina---------	229	281	+23	1,304	1,522	+17
Tennessee----------	297	378	+27	2,141	2,449	+14
Virginia----------	324	441	+36	2,374	2,884	+21
West Virginia----------	156	172	+10	1,106	1,098	-1
West and Southwest-------	2,913	4,529	+55	24,476	30,244	+24
Alaska----------	17	27	+56	128	170	+33
Arizona----------	102	171	+68	748	1,062	+42
California----------	1,096	1,817	+66	9,857	12,611	+28
Colorado----------	131	217	+66	1,054	1,346	+28
Hawaii----------	55	72	+31	360	466	+29
Idaho----------	55	74	+34	380	423	+11
Montana----------	51	70	+39	397	416	+ 5
Nevada----------	19	40	+109	179	304	+70
New Mexico----------	76	105	+38	515	572	+11
Oklahoma----------	184	242	+31	1,447	1,629	+13
Oregon----------	130	203	+56	1,094	1,319	+21
Texas----------	687	1,011	+47	5,892	7,015	+19
Utah----------	76	117	+53	481	589	+22
Washington----------	209	330	+58	1,751	2,122	+21
Wyoming----------	25	33	+35	193	200	+ 4

Source: General Population Characteristics, 1970 (and 1960) Census of Population. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (PC (1)B).

Number of States by increase (or decrease) in percent of population under 20 years of age, 1960 to 1970

Region	Number of States by change in percent of population under 20 yrs. of age					
	Increase of 1 percent	No change	Percent decrease:			
			1%	2%	3%	4%
U.S.	10	11	10	12	4	3
North Atlantic[1/]	6	3	2	0	0	0
Great Lakes and Plains	3	6	2	0	1	0
Southeast	0	0	1	7	2	2
West and Southwest	1	2	5	5	1	1

1/ Excludes D.C.

Range in percentage change in State population, by age group: 1960-1970 1/

Region	Age group											
	Total population		Under 5		5-9		10-14		15-19		20 and over	
	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent	State
U.S. Change												
National average----	+14	-	-16	-	+7	-	+24	-	+44	-	+14	-
Range: From--------	-6	W. Va.	-36	N. Dak.	-21	W. Va.	-13	W. Va.	+10	W. Va.	-1	S. Dak.
To----------	+72	Nev.	+33	Nev.	+76	Nev.	+95	Nev.	+109	Nev.	+70	Nev.
North Atlantic 1/												
Regional average----	+11	-	-14	-	+12	-	+25	-	+43	-	+9	-
Range: From--------	+2	Me.	-22	Pa.	0	Me.	+9	Me.	+24	Me.	+3	Me.
To----------	+26	Md.	-1	N.H.	+25	N.H.	+47	Dela.	+70	Dela.	+28	Md.
Great Lakes and Plains												
Regional average----	+10	-	-20	-	+4	-	+26	-	+47	-	+9	-
Range: From--------	-2	S. Dak.	-36	N. Dak.	-13	N. Dak.	+9	N. Dak.	+25	N. Dak.	-1	S. Dak.
To----------	+13	Mich.	-16	Ind.	+10	Ill.	+32	Mich.	+55	Mich.	+13	Mich.
Southeast												
Regional average----	+13	-	-17	-	+2	-	+14	-	+32	-	+18	-
Range: From--------	-6	W. Va.	-30	W. Va.	-21	W. Va.	-13	W. Va.	+10	W. Va.	-1	W. Va.
To----------	+37	Fla.	-7	Fla.	+24	Fla.	+48	Fla.	+71	Fla.	+42	Fla.
West and Southwest												
Regional average----	+21	-	-12	-	+12	-	+32	-	+55	-	+23	-
Range: From--------	+1	Wyo.	-31	Mont.	-11	Wyo.	+11	Wyo.	+31	Ha.	+4	Wyo.
To----------	+72	Nev.	+33	Nev.	+76	Nev.	+95	Nev.	+109	Nev.	+70	Nev.

1/ Data for D.C. included in U.S. totals but excluded from regional analysis.

Population by age group

(in thousands)

Year (fall)	Years of age			
	3-5	6-13	14-17	18-21
1960----------	12,012	29,700	11,411	9,724
1961----------	12,169	29,449	12,199	10,379
1962----------	12,317	30,011	12,951	10,857
1963----------	12,359	30,662	13,693	11,195
1964----------	12,496	31,314	14,215	11,519
1965----------	12,549	31,880	14,164	12,309
1966----------	12,486	32,383	14,373	13,065
1967----------	12,242	32,854	14,720	13,798
1968----------	11,905	33,148	15,146	14,301
1969----------	11,424	32,283	15,553	14,236
1970----------	10,949	32,763	15,992	14,607
1971----------	10,286	32,281	16,343	14,966
1972----------	10,313	31,646	16,583	15,374
1973----------	10,401	30,918	16,752	15,703
1974----------	10,707	30,199	16,812	16,056
1975----------	11,071	29,581	16,764	16,406
1976----------	11,557	29,048	16,645	16,646
1977----------	11,931	28,819	16,479	16,816
1978----------	12,313	28,810	16,236	16,876
1979----------	12,697	29,114	15,806	16,825
1980----------	13,073	29,712	15,289	16,712
1981----------	13,431	30,560	14,734	16,545

Source: Based on Current Population Reports, Bureau of the Census.

Regular elementary and secondary day school enrollment: 1960-1980

(in thousands)

Year (fall)	Grades K-8		Grades 9-12	
	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic
1960	27,692	4,800	8,589	1,100
1961	28,095	4,800	9,369	1,100
1962	28,637	4,900	10,112	1,200
1963	29,304	5,000	10,883	1,300
1964	30,025	5,000	11,391	1,300
1965	30,563	4,900	11,610	1,400
1966	31,145	4,800	11,894	1,400
1967	31,641	4,600	12,250	1,400
1968	32,226	4,400	12,718	1,400
1969	32,597	4,200	13,022	1,400
1970	32,574	4,100	13,330	1,400
Projected				
1971	32,200	3,900	13,600	1,400
1972	31,800	3,800	13,800	1,400
1973	31,300	3,700	14,000	1,400
1974	30,800	3,600	14,100	1,400
1975	30,400	3,400	14,100	1,400
1976	30,200	3,300	14,100	1,400
1977	30,300	3,200	14,000	1,400
1978	30,500	3,100	13,800	1,400
1979	31,000	3,000	13,500	1,400
1980	31,800	3,000	13,000	1,400

Source: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (in process).

Estimated retention rates, 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States, 1924-32 to 1962-70

School year pupils entered 5th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduates	Year of high school graduation	First time college students
	5th grade	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924-25	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1926-27	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	129
1928-29	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1930-31	1,000	943	872	824	770	652	529	463	417	1938	148
1932-33	1,000	935	889	831	786	664	570	510	455	1940	160
1934-35	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129
1936-37	1,000	954	895	849	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1938-39	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	(2)
1940-41	1,000	968	910	836	781	697	566	507	481	1948	(2)
1942-43	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1944-45	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1952	234
1946-47	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1948-49	1,000	984	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1950-51	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	308
1952-53	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1954-55	1,000	980	979	948	915	855	759	684	642	1962	343
1956-57	1,000	985	984	984	930	871	790	728	676	1964	362
Fall 1958	1,000	983	979	961	946	908	842	761	732	1966	384
Fall 1960	1,000	980	973	967	952	913	858	787	749	1968	452
Fall 1962	1,000	990	983	976	963	931	863	793	752	1970	3/ 465

1/ Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

2/ Data not available.

3/ Subject to revision when final data become available.

NOTE: Beginning with the class in the 5th grade in 1958, data are based on fall enrollment and exclude ungraded pupils. The net effect of these changes is to increase high school graduation and college entrance rates slightly.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, chapters on "Statistical Summary of Education"; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Preprimary population and enrollment:
1964-1970

Year (fall)	Population 3-5 years (000)	Preprimary enrollment (000)	Percent of preprimary population enrolled		
			3 years of age	4 years of age	5 years of age
1964----------	12,492	3,187	4%	15%	58%
1965----------	12,549	3,407	5	16	61
1966----------	12,486	3,674	6	19	62
1967----------	12,242	3,868	7	21	65
1968----------	11,905	3,928	8	23	66
1969----------	11,424	3,949	9	23	69
1970----------	10,949	4,104	13	28	69

Source: Preprimary Enrollment, October 1970. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (in process). Also "Preprimary Enrollment, Ocotber 1969" and "Preprimary Enrollment Trends of Children Under Six, 1964-1968.

Preprimary population and enrollment by
Metropolitan Status: 1964-1970
(in thousands)

Year (fall)	Population of persons 3-5 years of age			Preprimary enrollment		
	Metro central	Metro other	Non-metro	Metro central	Metro other	Non-metro
1964------	3,618	4,476	4,403	1,053	1,329	806
1965------	3,500	4,619	4,430	1,048	1,500	861
1966------	3,520	4,364	4,602	1,226	1,455	995
1967------	3,348	4,342	4,548	1,227	1,542	1,098
1968------	3,392	4,242	4,266	1,246	1,562	1,120
1969------	3,222	4,096	4,107	1,202	1,608	1,139
1970------	3,088	3,949	3,913	1,218	1,705	1,181

Source: Preprimary enrollment, October 1970. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (in process). Also "Preprimary Enrollment, October 1969" and "Preprimary Enrollment Trends of Children Under Six, 1964-1968."

Degree- and nondegree-credit enrollment
in institutions of Higher Education

(in thousands)

Year (fall)	Total	Percent total enrollment is of 18-21 population
1960----------	3,788	39%
1961----------	4,047	39
1962----------	4,404	41
1963----------	4,766	43
1964----------	5,280	46
1965----------	5,921	48
1966----------	6,390	49
1967----------	6,912	50
1968----------	7,513	53
1969----------	8,094	57
1970----------	8,586	59
Projected		
1971----------	9,205	62
1972----------	9,773	64
1973----------	10,307	66
1974----------	10,868	68
1975----------	11,440	70
1976----------	11,942	72
1977----------	12,396	74
1978----------	12,771	76
1979----------	13,054	78
1980----------	13,277	79

Source: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81, Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (in process).

Undergraduate degree-credit enrollment
in institutions of Higher Education 1/

(in thousands)

Year (fall)	Enrollment in --			Percent total is of 18-21 population
	Total	4-year institutions	2-year institutions	
1960---------	3,227	2,776	451	33%
1961---------	3,474	2,956	518	33
1962---------	3,753	3,163	590	35
1963---------	4,031	3,406	625	36
1964---------	4,410	3,699	711	38
1965---------	4,907	4,066	841	40
1966---------	5,247	4,302	945	40
1967---------	5,653	4,572	1,081	41
1968---------	6,101	4,812	1,289	43
1969---------	6,656	5,128	1,528	47
1970---------	7,020	5,390	1,630	48
Projected				
1971---------	7,504	5,713	1,791	50
1972---------	7,942	5,997	1,945	52
1973---------	8,353	6,258	2,095	53
1974---------	8,783	6,530	2,253	55
1975---------	9,219	6,804	2,415	56
1976---------	9,597	7,034	2,563	58
1977---------	9,936	7,234	2,702	59
1978---------	10,207	7,386	2,821	60
1979---------	10,404	7,485	2,919	62
1980---------	10,551	7,550	3,001	63

1/ Includes first professional.

Source: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (in process).

Comparison of population 14-17 years of age and college undergraduate enrollment, by region and State: Population July 1, 1967; enrollment fall 1968 (amounts in thousands)

Region and State	Population 14-17	Enrollment by State of residence	Total undergraduate enrollment in the State	Percent State enrollment is of 14-17	55 percent of 14-17 population	Amount by which 55% of 14-17 exceeds enrollment by State of residence	Percent 55% of 14-17 population exceeds undergraduate enrollment in the State
United States and District of Columbia	14,618	5,632	5,682	39%	8,038	2,375	42%
North Atlantic--------	3,650	1,569	1,447	43	2,008	561	40
Connecticut---------	200	97	77	49	110	33	43
Delaware------------	38	12	11	31	21	10	91
Maine---------------	74	18	20	25	41	21	105
Maryland------------	270	99	88	37	148	60	68
Massachusetts-------	371	171	196	46	204	8	4
New Hampshire-------	49	16	22	33	27	5	23
New Jersey----------	473	208	123	44	260	137	111
New York------------	1,201	601	545	50	661	116	21
Pennsylvania--------	836	295	284	35	460	176	62
Rhode Island--------	60	25	28	41	33	5	18
Vermont-------------	31	9	16	30	17	1	6
District of Columbia	47	18	37	38	26	-11	overage
Great Lakes and Plains	4,173	1,559	1,614	37	2,294	680	42
Illinois------------	773	332	294	43	425	131	44
Indiana-------------	382	122	142	32	210	68	48
Iowa----------------	218	81	86	37	120	34	40
Kansas--------------	173	74	81	43	95	14	17
Michigan------------	676	237	250	35	372	122	49
Minnesota-----------	287	108	111	38	158	47	42
Missouri------------	325	120	133	37	178	45	34
Nebraska------------	109	46	53	42	60	7	13
North Dakota--------	52	23	22	44	29	7	32
Ohio----------------	799	271	281	34	439	158	56
South Dakota--------	55	23	25	41	30	5	20
Wisconsin-----------	324	122	137	38	178	41	30
Southeast-----------	3,338	951	1,010	28	1,836	825	82
Alabama-------------	283	81	84	28	156	72	86
Arkansas------------	149	45	45	30	82	37	82
Florida-------------	410	160	159	39	226	67	42
Georgia-------------	350	87	91	25	192	101	111
Kentucky------------	249	72	80	29	137	57	71
Louisiana-----------	298	94	98	32	164	66	67
Mississippi---------	197	56	58	29	108	50	86
North Carolina------	399	91	111	23	219	108	97
South Carolina------	222	42	43	19	122	79	184
Tennessee-----------	296	86	104	29	163	59	57
Virginia------------	336	98	88	29	185	97	110
West Virginia-------	149	40	50	27	82	32	64
West and Southwest----	3,457	1,553	1,610	45	1,900	290	19
Alaska--------------	20	4	3	21	11	8	267
Arizona-------------	125	60	65	48	69	4	6
California----------	1,336	705	709	53	735	26	4
Colorado------------	154	64	79	42	85	6	7
Hawaii--------------	59	22	19	37	32	13	68
Idaho---------------	59	25	24	43	32	8	33
Montana-------------	57	23	23	41	31	8	35
Nevada--------------	28	9	8	34	15	7	87
New Mexico----------	87	32	32	37	48	16	50
Oklahoma------------	183	79	85	43	101	16	19
Oregon--------------	153	66	71	43	84	13	18
Texas---------------	839	302	313	36	461	148	47
Utah----------------	86	41	58	48	47	-11	overage
Washington----------	245	107	112	44	135	23	20
Wyoming-------------	26	12	11	45	14	3	27

Source: Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968, Analytic Report. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Level of school completed by persons 25 years old and over and 25 to 29 years old by color:
United States, 1910 to 1970

Color, age, and date	Percent by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college	
1	2	3	4	5
WHITE AND NONWHITE				
25 years old and over				
1910	23.8	13.5	2.7	8.1
1920	22.0	16.4	3.3	8.2
1930	17.5	19.1	3.9	8.4
April 1940	13.5	24.1	4.6	8.6
April 1950	10.8	33.4	6.0	9.3
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5
March 1964	7.1	48.0	9.1	11.7
March 1966	6.5	49.9	9.8	12.0
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2
25 to 29 years old				
April 1940	5.9	37.8	5.8	10.4
April 1950	4.6	51.7	7.7	12.1
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3
March 1964	2.1	69.2	12.8	12.4
March 1966	1.6	71.0	14.0	12.5
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6
WHITE				
25 years old and over				
April 1940	10.9	26.1	4.9	8.7
April 1950	8.7	35.5	6.4	9.7
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8
March 1964	5.8	50.3	9.6	12.0
March 1966	5.2	52.2	10.4	12.1
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2
25 to 29 years old				
1920	12.9	22.0	4.5	8.5
April 1940	3.4	41.2	6.4	10.7
April 1950	3.2	55.2	8.1	12.2
April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
March 1964	1.6	72.1	13.6	12.5
March 1966	1.4	73.8	14.7	12.5
March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
NONWHITE				
25 years old and over				
April 1940	41.8	7.7	1.3	5.7
April 1950	31.4	13.4	2.2	6.9
April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1964	18.6	27.5	4.7	8.9
March 1966	18.0	29.5	4.7	9.2
March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
25 to 29 years old				
1920	44.6	6.3	1.2	5.4
April 1940	26.7	12.1	1.6	7.1
April 1950	15.4	23.4	2.8	8.7
April 1960	7.2	38.6	5.4	10.8
March 1964	5.3	48.0	7.0	11.8
March 1966	3.3	50.4	8.3	12.0
March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2

1/ Estimates based on retrojection of 1940 census data on education by age.
NOTE: Prior to 1950 data exclude Alaska and Hawaii

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 138, 158 and 207, Series P-19, No. 4; and 1960 Census Monograph, "Education of American Population," by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Total population age 17 and over, percent ineligible for adult education, number eligible, and percent participating, by sex, race, and age: United States, May 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, race, and age	Total population 1/	Ineligible 2/ (full-time students) as percent of total population	Eligible 3/ population	Participants 4/ as percent of eligible population
Total---------	130,314	8.1	119,719	11.0
Sex				
Men----------	60,863	9.8	54,905	12.6
Women---------	69,451	6.7	64,814	9.6
Race				
White---------	116,444	8.1	106,997	11.2
Negro---------	12,617	7.8	11,627	8.4
Other---------	1,252	12.5	1,096	12.1
Age				
Under 35------	48,333	21.9	37,738	18.2
35 and over---	81,981	NA	81,981	7.7
17-24---------	24,762	40.5	14,744	18.0
25-34---------	23,571	2.4	22,994	18.2
35-44---------	22,728	NA	22,728	13.5
45-54---------	22,756	NA	22,756	9.4
55-64---------	17,881	NA	17,881	4.5
65 and over---	18,616	NA	18,616	1.6

1/ Noninstitutionalized civilians age 17 and over.
2/ Full-time students age 17-34.
3/ Not full-time students age 17 and over.
4/ Persons engaged in one or more adult education activity, not full-time students, age 17 and over.

NA Not applicable--persons age 35 and over were not asked whether they were full-time students and, hence, all are treated here as eligible for adult education.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Participation in Adult Education, Initial Report 1969. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Instructional sources utilized for adult education as percent of age group enrolled: United States, May 1969

Instructional sources	Total	Age groups					
		17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
All sources (in thousands)-------	13,150	2,656	4,195	3,066	2,134	803	295
	Percent 1/ of column totals						
Public or private school-	27.7	28.6	26.3	28.0	30.0	26.2	21.7
College or university part time----------	25.2	31.0	30.0	22.4	19.7	13.0	5.4
Job training----------	27.5	27.9	28.5	27.8	27.4	27.5	6.1
Correspondence courses---	8.0	8.9	9.6	6.8	6.7	5.2	6.8
Community orgnizations---	13.4	6.0	11.5	16.6	15.2	20.4	42.4
Tutor or private instructor----------	5.8	3.6	5.2	6.9	6.1	8.1	13.2
Other----------	10.3	10.9	8.6	10.1	10.7	15.2	13.2

1/ Percentages total more than 100.0 due to participation in more than one instructional source of adult education.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Participation in Adult Education, Initial Report 1969. Office of Education National Center for Educational Statistics.